

혈장 섬유소원의 농도 및 섬유소원 유전자 다형성이 관동맥 질환의 발생에 미치는 영향

박현영¹ · 오수환² · 권혁문² · 김동수² · 홍범기² · 이남호² · 장양수^{1,2}

The Effects of Plasma Fibrinogen and Fibrinogen Gene Polymorphisms on the Development of Coronary Artery Disease

Hyun-Young Park¹, Soohwan Oh², Hyuck Moon Kwon², Dongsoo Kim²,
Bum Kee Hong², Nam Ho Lee² and Yangsoo Jang^{1,2}

¹Yonsei Cardiovascular Research Institute, ²Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University
College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background : Elevated plasma fibrinogen level has been shown to be an independent risk factor of ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, and peripheral vascular disease. The aim of this study is to determine the associations of plasma fibrinogen levels, coronary artery disease (CAD), classical vascular risk factors, and genetic polymorphisms at position -455 and C448 of the α_2 -fibrinogen gene. **Methods** : We measured the plasma fibrinogen levels and lipid levels in 374 patients with angiographically defined CAD and 290 control patients. The genotypes of α_2 -fibrinogen in randomly selected patients were determined by restriction fragment length polymorphism and allele-specific oligomer hybridization. **Results** : 1) Higher plasma fibrinogen levels were observed in the patients with CAD, especially who had multiple coronary artery atherosclerosis. 2) The plasma fibrinogen levels were higher in smokers, and positively related with age and total cholesterol levels. 3) The two polymorphisms were in tight linkage disequilibrium and the genotype frequencies were similar in patients and control subjects. The significant association between α_2 -455G/A genotype and plasma fibrinogen was noted in females but not in males. 4) In logistic regression model, the elevated plasma fibrinogen was an independent risk factor of CAD. **Conclusion** : The present study shows that the plasma fibrinogen level is an independent risk factor for coronary atherosclerosis, and the genetic variants of the α_2 -fibrinogen gene are associated with an increased plasma fibrinogen in females. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(8):947-957**)

KEY WORDS : Fibrinogen · Coronary artery disease · Genetics · Polymorphism.

서 론

(fibrinogen)

viscosity

가

: 1999 8 16

: 2000 9 25

: 120 - 752, 134

1)2)

가 3-8)

: (02)361 - 7350/8365 · : (02)365 - 1878

E - mail : jangys1212@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

onsin, U.S.A.)

genomic DNA Tris - EDTA(TE)
 4
 - 455G/A C448G/A
 primer
 - 455G/A
 sense :
 5' - CTATTCAGCACAAAAAAGGGTC - 3'
 antisense :
 5' - CTA CTACAAGGCAACCACTAAA - 3'
 C448G/A
 sense :
 5' - TTCAGGTTAACATCAGATCCCAG - 3'
 antisense :
 5' - CGTCTGCTTGAGAGTTTTAGAGGA - 3'

PCR 20 µl genomic DNA 50 ng, sense
 antisense primer 10 pmole, 62.5 µM dNTP,
 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM Tris - HCl(pH 8.8), 11 mM
 ammonium sulfate, 6.7 mM β-mercap - toethanol,
 4.5 µM EDTA, 0.4 U Taq polymerase(AmpliTaq
 Gold , Roche Molecular System Inc., Branchburg,
 New Jersey, U.S.A.) . PCR
 95 10 , 94
 1 , 60 1 annealing, 72 1
 35 , 72 5
 . PCR 1.5% agarose gel

- 455G/A Hae
 DNA (restriction fragment length
 polymorphism, RFLP) , PCR
 15 µl Hae 5 U buffer
 37 6 . ethidium
 bromide 2% gel
 UV transilluminator
 (Fig. 1).
 C448G/A allele specific oligo -
 mer(ASO) hybridization
 . PCR 0.4 N NaOH 200 µl ny -
 lon membrane(Hybond - N +, Amersham, UK) tr -
 ansfer UV irradiation PCR membrane
 cross - link . ³²P ASO(448G : 5' -
 TCAATGAGAAGATG - 3', 448A : 5' - TCAATGA
 AGAAGATG - 3') 35 6 hybridi -
 zation 2 x SSC/0.1%SDS 2
 448G 45 , 448A 40 2 x SSC/
 0.1%SDS 10 . Hybridized memb -
 rane phosphor - imaging plate reader(Bio - ima -
 ging analyser system 2500[®], Fuji Film Co., Tokyo,
 Japan) autoradiogram
 (Fig. 2).

SPSS for window 7.0 program
 ± (mean ±

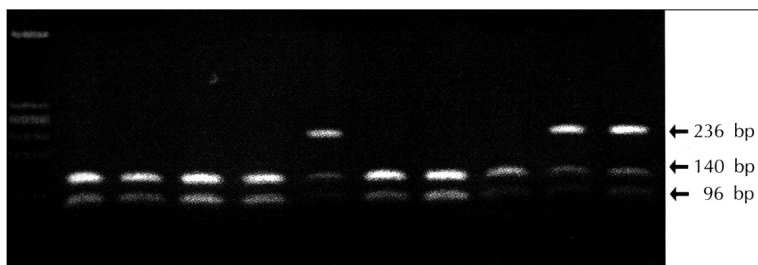


Fig. 1. Identification of the genotype of -455G/A. Shown is pattern of bands on ethidium bromide-stained gel after electrophoresis of Hae-digested PCR products. The digested product (140 and 96 bp) with Hae is -455 G allele, and the non-digested product (236bp) is -455 A allele. M : Hae-digested x174 size marker (Fermentas, Vilnius, Lithuania).

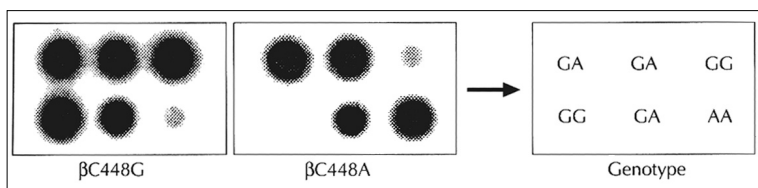


Fig. 2. Identification of the genotype by the allele-specific oligomer (ASO) hybridization of C448G/A. The hot spot means the presence of the complementary sequence to labeled ASO. The genotype was determined by the presence of the hot spots on the hybridized membrane.

SE) Student t - test, AN -
OVA, MANOVA, chi - square test
Pearson
logistic regression analysis
linkage Hill²⁷⁾ Thompson²⁸⁾
p 0.05

결 과

대상군의 혈장 섬유소원의 농도 및 임상적 특징

Table 1

가 (312.9 ± 6.3 vs. 303.8 ± 4.6 mg/dL, p > 0.05).
가 가, Lp(a) 가
covariate
(adjusted mean : ; 305.9 ± 6.8 mg/dL, ; 310.0 ± 8.0 mg/dL, ; 345.4 ± 7.3 mg/dL, F value 8.63, p < 0.001).

혈장 섬유소원의 농도 및 각 위험인자간의 상관관계

, Lp(a)

Table 1. Comparisons of clinical characteristics, fibrinogen concentration and the lipid profiles according to degree of coronary stenosis in control subjects and patients

	Control	Single VD	Multiple VD
Number	290	166	208
Age (years)	54.4 ± 0.6	57.7 ± 0.7*	60.4 ± 0.7*†
Sex (% of male)	54.5	62.7	71.2*
Diabetes (%)	3.4	7.2	12.0*
Hypertension (%)	41.4	44.0	56.7*†
Smoking (%)	31.0	43.2*	44.4*
Fibrinogen (mg/dL)	303.8 ± 4.6	312.9 ± 6.3	352.4 ± 7.8*†
TC (mg/dL)	190.0 ± 2.3	192.1 ± 2.8	203.2 ± 3.0*†
TG (mg/dL)	151.9 ± 5.2	158.5 ± 6.4	175.5 ± 6.6*
HDL-C (mg/dL)	39.6 ± 0.7	40.1 ± 1.6	37.8 ± 0.8
LDL-C (mg/dL)	118.4 ± 2.3	120.5 ± 2.7	128.5 ± 2.8*
Lp(a) (mg/dL)	26.1 ± 2.9	24.8 ± 2.6	35.6 ± 3.0*†

Control : Control subjects without angiographically defined coronary artery stenosis, VD : vessel disease, Single VD : significant stenosis at single coronary artery, Multiple VD : stenotic lesions at more than one coronary artery, TC : total cholesterol, TG : triglycerides, HDL-C : high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C : low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

*p < 0.05 compared with control, †p < 0.05 compared with single VD

(Table

2).
319.6 ± 4.8 mg/dL,
324.0 ± 5.6 mg/dL 가 (p = 0.90).
326.1 ± 7.5 mg/dL, 1
315.4 ± 4.8 mg/dL
가 (p = 0.01).
linear regression, (p = 0.001), (p = 0.02), (p = 0.03), (p = 0.01)

(Table 3).

β 섬유소원 유전자 다형성과 혈장 섬유소원과의 관계

664

DNA 322

124 , 78 ,

120 , Table 4

Table 2. Correlations between biochemical parameters in study population

Parameters	Fibrinogen	Age	TC	TG	HDL-C	LDL-C
Age (ye ars)	0.17**					
TC (mg/dL)	0.08*	- 0.02				
TG (mg/dL)	0.05	- 0.07	0.32**			
HDL-C (mg/dL)	- 0.10**	0.06	0.23**	- 0.15**		
LDL-C (mg/dL)	0.10*	0.01	0.84**	- 0.05	0.23**	
Lp(a) (mg/dL)	0.16**	0.06	0.22**	- 0.20	- 0.15	0.26**

TC : total cholesterol, TG : triglyceride, HDL-C : high density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C : low density lipoprotein cholesterol, Lp (a) : lipoprotein (a)

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level.

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

Table 3. -Coefficients and SEs of plasma fibrinogen levels in study population from multiple linear regression analysis

	coefficient	SE	p value
Age	1.545	0.463	0.001
Sex : male vs female	- 10.000	9.692	0.303
Smoking	21.840	9.585	0.023
Diabetes	25.464	15.287	0.097
Hypertension	9.514	9.468	0.316
% of IBW	0.592	0.323	0.068
TC	0.291	0.130	0.026
TG	- 0.005	0.054	0.920
HDL-C	0.818	0.317	0.010
Lp(a)	0.247	0.141	0.081

IBW : ideal body weight, TC : total cholesterol, TG : triglyceride, HDL-C : high density lipoprotein cholesterol, Lp(a) : lipoprotein(a)

Table 4. Comparisons of clinical characteristics, fibrinogen concentration and the lipid profiles in control subjects and patients whose genotypes were analyzed

	Control	single VD	Multiple VD
Number	124	78	120
Age (years)	54.4 ± 0.9	57.1 ± 1.0*	60.6 ± 0.9*
Sex (% of male)	55.3	66.7	76.7*
Diabetes (%)	4.1	8.3	14.1.0*
Hypertension (%)	49.2	38.5	55.8
Smoking (%)	27.4	30.8*	42.5*
Fibrinogen (mg/dL)	305.5 ± 7.6	309.9 ± 8.3	336.5 ± 11.0*
TC (mg/dL)	185.5 ± 3.5	193.1 ± 4.0	199.7 ± 3.9*
TG (mg/dL)	149.8 ± 8.2	158.4 ± 9.7	177.3 ± 8.0*
HDL-C (mg/dL)	37.9 ± 0.9	38.5 ± 1.4	37.2 ± 0.9
LDL-C (mg/dL)	118.7 ± 3.1	122.9 ± 4.1	125.1 ± 3.7
Lp(a) (mg/dL)	23.8 ± 2.1	24.3 ± 3.7	32.6 ± 3.6

Control : Control subjects without angiographically defined coronary artery stenosis, VD : vessel disease, Single VD : significant stenosis at single coronary artery, Multiple VD : stenotic lesions at more than one coronary artery, TC : total cholesterol, TG : triglycerides, HDL-C : high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C : low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

*p<0.05 compared with control, †p<0.05 compared with single VD

β 섬유소원 유전자 다형성과 관동맥질환과의 관계

가 .
Hardy - Weinberg equation
(linkage disequilibrium)가 (|D| = 0.97, p<0.05).
- 455G/A C448G/A

(Fig. 3).

- 455 G/A 가 가 가
가 가 가
(Fig. 4a).

가 (Fig. 4b).

(Table 5). - 455G/A

가

(Table 6).

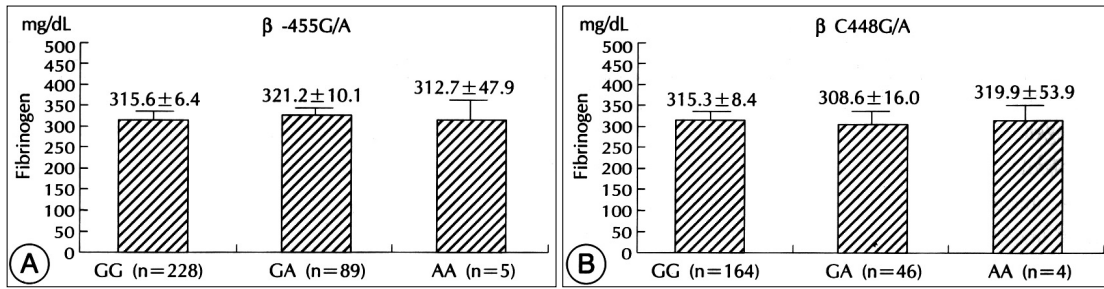


Fig. 3. Fibrinogen levels by fibrinogen genotype (a) -455G/A polymorphism (b) C448G/A polymorphism.

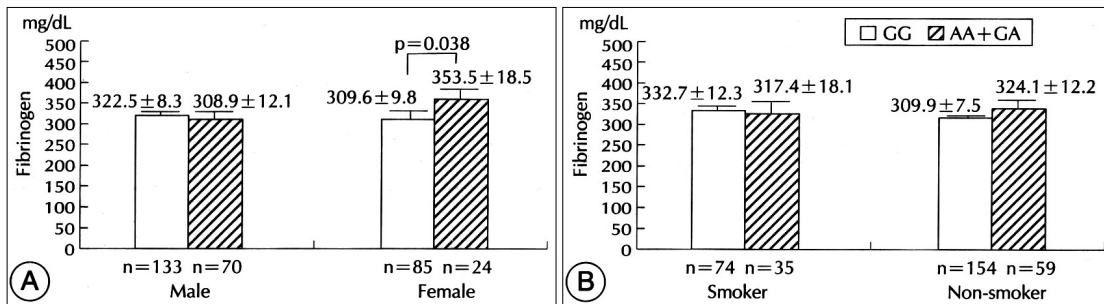


Fig. 4. Fibrinogen levels by genotype -455G/A polymorphism in male and females (a) and smokers and nonsmokers (b).

Table 5. Fibrinogen -455G/A and C448G/A genotype frequencies of control subjects and patients

	Genotype	Control	CAD	Subgroup	
				Single VD	Multiple VD
-455G/A	GG	93 (0.738)	135 (0.689)	57 (0.731)	78 (0.661)
	GA	31 (0.246)	58 (0.296)	21 (0.269)	37 (0.314)
	AA	2 (0.016)	3 (0.015)	0 (0.000)	3 (0.025)
C448G/A	GG	89 (0.817)	75 (0.714)	28 (0.737)	47 (0.701)
	GA	18 (0.165)	28 (0.267)	9 (0.237)	19 (0.284)
	AA	2 (0.018)	2 (0.019)	1 (0.026)	1 (0.015)

CAD : Patient group with angiographically defined coronary artery disease. The number in parenthesis represents the genotype frequencies.

관동맥질환의 위험인자분석

multiple stepwise logistic regression analysis

가
Odd ratio Table 7

(3-8)30)

고 찰

가
가 , multiple logistic regression

29)

Lp(a) , FDP³³⁾³⁴⁾
 가
 viscosity 가
 viscosity 가
 (rheology)³¹⁾
 30%
 A , B , peptide
 rate - limiting step¹⁸⁾
 B - chain
 thrombin substrate
 가 가 fibrin
 clot
 가
 - 455G/A AA GA
 GG 가
²²⁾³⁶⁾³⁷⁾
³⁸⁾ - 455 G/A
 - 455G/A
 interleukin - 6 responsive element
 - 148C/T
³⁹⁾
 - 148 C/T
 가²⁵⁾
 C448G/A carboxy
 terminal 13 arginine ly -
 sine Carter AG AA
 가 GG 가
 , 가⁴⁰⁾⁴¹⁾
 C448G/A 가

Table 6. Fibrinogen -455G/A genotype frequencies of control subjects and patients by gender and smoking status

	Genotype	Control	CAD
Male	GG	45 (0.652)	98 (0.681)
	GA	22 (0.319)	43 (0.299)
	AA	2 (0.029)	3 (0.021)
Female	GG	46 (0.836)	39 (0.722)
	GA	9 (0.164)	15 (0.278)
	AA	0 (0.000)	0 (0.000)
Smoker	GG	25 (0.735)	49 (0.653)
	GA	8 (0.235)	26 (0.347)
	AA	1 (0.029)	0 (0.000)
Non-smoker	GG	66 (0.733)	88 (0.715)
	GA	23 (0.256)	32 (0.260)
	AA	1 (0.011)	3 (0.024)

CAD : Patient group with angiographically defined coronary artery disease.

Table 7. Multiple logistic regression analysis of risk factors for coronary artery disease

	Wald	p	OR [95% CI]	
Age	0.047	18.6	<0.001	1.048 [1.025 - 1.071]
Diabetes	0.974	5.64	0.018	2.648 [1.186 - 5.913]
Fibrinogen	0.003	5.67	0.018	1.003 [1.000 - 1.005]
Male	0.533	6.07	0.014	1.704 [1.115 - 2.604]
Smoking	0.793	12.69	<0.001	2.211 [1.429 - 3.421]
TC	0.007	5.92	0.015	1.007 [1.001 - 1.012]

TC : total cholesterol

20 mg/dL 가 ,¹¹⁾
 50 291
 mg/dL, 50 328 mg/dL, 60
 334 mg/dL 가
 - 455G/A
 ,¹¹⁾
 가 (324.0 ± 5.6 vs. 319.6 ± 4.8
 455A 가 Carter⁴⁰⁾⁴¹⁾ 가 mg/dL), 가
 가 가 ,¹³⁾¹⁴⁾
 , , ,
 , 가 ,
 , 가 가 ,
 가 가 ,⁴⁴⁾⁴⁵⁾
 가 가
 455G/A , Hunphries⁴²⁾ - , Lp(a)⁴⁶⁾ Song⁹⁾
 가 2%
 2.6% , 가 ,
 , , ,
 segregation ,
 analysis ,
 ,⁴¹⁾⁴³⁾ ,
 가 ,
 - 455 GG , 30% 가
 가 가 GG ,
 가 가 가 ,
 가 가 - ,
 , , ,
 , decade 10 가 1 .

가

가

요 약

연구배경 :

방 법 :

1997 1 1998 4
664 (374 ,
290)

-455G/A, C448G/A
restriction fragment length poly -
morphism allele - specific oligomer hybridization

결 과 :

- 1) 가 . 2)
- 3)
- 455G/A AA AG 가 . 4)

결 론 :

가

가

중심 단어 :

1998

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